2011 City of Mansfield Drinking Water Quality Report

MANSFIELD
TEXAS

Thank You

It was an interesting year – one for the record books. With temperatures soaring and rain so difficult to come by, outdoor water use was at an all-time high in Mansfield. In fact that was the case with most municipalities across North Texas.

According to State Climatologist John Nielsen-Gammon the 2011 drought was the most intense single-year drought in Texas since at least 1895 when statewide weather records begin. Cities such as Mansfield called upon their residents to reduce the use of water outdoors in order to protect available supplies. The results speak for themselves.

Our residents did their part to reduce peak demands on the regional water supply system and gave Mother Nature an opportunity to replenish reservoirs that had been hit particularly hard by the drought. By May, the area lakes we rely on for drinking water had nearly reached full capacity. Without help from the residents of Mansfield, this story could have had a much different ending.

The staff members here in the Utility Division have been hard at work this year, ensuring that the utility services we provide are amongst the best available. Please take a moment to review the data contained within this report. It contains information derived from analyses conducted in 2011. As you will see, your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) drinking water requirements. It is important to the City of Mansfield that our customers have confidence in their water supply and the professionals responsible for getting it to their homes and businesses. As always, it has been our pleasure serving this community and we look forward to doing so in the future.

Sincerely,

Joe Smolinski
Director of Utilities
City of Mansfield

This is a Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, and people with HIV/AIDS or other problems that weaken the immune system:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants may be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 (800) 426-4791.

Our water comes from lakes/reservoirs

The City of Mansfield uses surface water. Surface water comes from lakes and reservoirs. The City is a member of Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). This water district supplies untreated (raw) water from several different lakes and reservoirs to customer cities like Mansfield, Arlington, Fort Worth and the Trinity River Authority. The sources for Mansfield's water are Cedar Creek Lake and Richland Chambers Reservoir. Each is located approximately 70 miles southeast of the Metroplex. The water is transported through two large diameter pipelines. The City of Mansfield has a water tap on each of these pipelines that provides raw water to the City's water treatment plant. TRWD recently constructed a pump station and pipeline extension to Benbrook Lake, which is located in southwest Fort Worth. Mansfield is now able to receive raw water from Benbrook Lake. TRWD determines which source water Mansfield receives by considering pumping costs, pipeline loading, and reservoir conditions.

Lakes and reservoirs are collectors of rainfall runoff. The area that drains into a lake or reservoir is called a drainage basin. The drainage basins usually include creeks and rivers that run into the lake. The lake, as well as the creeks and rivers, are impacted by the runoff from the land use in the drainage basin.

All drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects may be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1 (800) 426-4791.

Definitions and abbreviations

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
This is used to measure water turbidity (clarity).

MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level
The highest permissible level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG – Maximum Contaminant
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which the Level Goal is not a known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Mrer - millirems
Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

AL - ACTION LEVEL
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm – Parts Per Million
Equivalent to one milligram per liter. A part per million is one part of something in one million parts of something else like a grain of salt in a million grains of sugar.

ppb – Parts Per Billion
Equivalent to one microgram per liter. A part per billion is one part of something in one billion parts of something else like a grain of salt in a billion grains of sugar.

ppt – Parts Per Trillion
Nanograms per liter.

ppq – Parts per quadrillion
Picograms per liter.

pCi/L – Picocuries Per Liter
This is a measure of radioactivity in water. One picocurie is the amount of radioactive material that produces 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.

TT - Treatment Technique
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

MFL – Million fibers per liter
A measure of asbestos.

2011 Water Quality Report

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS [1]

Year	Substance	Avg	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source
2010	Antimony	1.12	1.12	1.12	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
2010	Arsenic	0.949	0.949	0.949	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2010	Barium	0.05	0.05	0.05	2.0	2.0	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Chromium	2.15	2.15	2.15	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Fluoride	0.92	0.92	0.92	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Gross Beta emitters	3.60	3.60	3.60	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2010	Nitrate	0.47	0.47	0.47	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Selenium	1.44	1.44	1.44	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
2010	Thallium	.008	.008	.008	2	.5	ppb	Discharge from electonics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
2010	Combined Radium	1	1	1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING PESTICIDES

Year	Contaminant	Avg	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source
2010	Atrazine	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Year	Contaminant	Avg	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source
2011	Chloramines	2.39	0.49	3.97	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Year	Contaminant	Avg	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	8	8	8	60	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	25	25	25	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Avg	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source
2011	Chloroform	5.53	4.0	7.0	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2011	Bromoform	1.38	1.20	1.50	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2011	Bromodichloro-methane	8.30	6.9	9.3	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2011	Dibromochloro-methane	7.50	7.1	8.10	N/A	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

LEAD AND COPPER [2]

Year	Contaminant	90th percentile	# of sites exceeding action level	Action Level	Units	Source
2009	Lead	0.94	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.625	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS [3]

Year	Contaminant	Avg	Min	Max	Secondary Limit	Units	Source
2011	Bicarbonate	93	93	93	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2011	Chloride	11.2	11.2	11.2	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification:
2011	Hardness as Ca/Mg	110	110	110	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2011	pH	8.0	8.0	8.0	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2011	Sodium	25.3	25.3	25.3	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits;byproduct of oil field activity industrial byproduct
2011	Sulfate	45	45	45	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2011	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	93	93	93	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	Total Dissolved Solids	201	201	201	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

TOTAL & FECAL COLIFORMS – REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL OR FECAL COLIFORMS [4]

TURBIDITY [5]

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Units	Source
2011	Turbidity	0.37	99.4%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON [6]

Year	Substance	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Unit of Measure	Source
2011	Source Water	8.73	7.76	9.94	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2011	Drinking Water	4.93	4.46	5.98	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2011	Removal Ratio	1.12	0.92	1.33	% Removal	NA

(1) The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. (2) If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but can not control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. (3) Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are often found in drinking water, may cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. (4) Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because they are easily detected in water samples and they are found in the digestive tract of warm-blooded animals. While coliforms are not disease producers, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease-causing organisms; therefore their absence from water is a good indication that the water is bacteriologically safe for human consumption. Fecal coliform bacteria, in particular E-Coli, are a portion of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water supply with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year. (5) Turbidity has no health effects. However, Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that may cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. (6) Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant may combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

The Cost of Water

Have you ever wondered why city water costs so much? I mean $2.74 for a billing unit of water and $2.41 for a billing unit of sewer. . . are you kidding me?

Well, let's try to put things into perspective, shall we? A billing unit of water, or sewer for that matter, is equal to 1,000 gallons. That's eighteen 55-gallon drums...give or take. One thousand gallons of water weighs 8,340 lbs. (more than 4 tons).

For $2.74 the city's water department will take 1,000 gallons of water from Lake Cedar Creek, move it all the way to Mansfield, clean it so that it meets or exceeds all state and federal drinking water requirements, pump it out to the towers around town, and make sure that it gets to you with enough pressure to take that shower you love so much.

The same volume of drinking water purchased at a local convenience store in nice little one liter plastic containers would cost you $7,532.15! And, you have to go pick it up. That's right; the alternative to city water is more than 2,700 times MORE expensive.

This story doesn't end with the delivery of water to your home. Getting that water to your home is just half of the process. For just $2.41, the city will take that water back from you when you're done with it. And, it doesn't look like drinking water when you give it back.

When you flush a toilet, take a shower, or rinse food waste down the drain it travels all the way to I-30 and Loop 12. Once it arrives at the regional waste water treatment plant it is cleaned until it meets or exceeds all state and federal discharge requirements. This is an amazing feat of engineering!

What would the alternative to city sewer service be? What would you do with 1,000 gallons of raw sewage? You could store it in the eighteen 55-gallon drums, but would you want to? Where would you dispose of it? This alternative seems even less attractive when you consider that the average home in Mansfield uses about 10,000 gallons of water per month. That's a lot of waste to dispose of.

So, the next time you open your water bill ask yourself, "Is it really that expensive?"

Mansfield Matters to Me

Jimmy Moore, Maintenance Supervisor

What do I like about my job?

I like my job because I work on all the equipment at the Water Treatment Plant. I had to familiarize myself with all the equipment, read manuals, and review drawings and building plans. I have been promoted to supervisor, so now I have to keep all the paper work and prioritize the work that has to be accomplished. Sometimes it can be daunting to determine in an emergency what should be repaired first. So far I have been told I'm doing a good job and that pleases me.

What do I like about Mansfield?

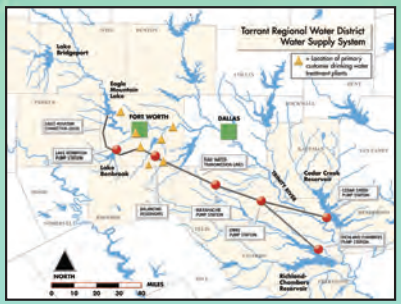
Mansfield is the first municipality that I have worked for. I like the fact that the city takes care of the citizens as well as its employees. The city promotes all the activities that the citizens care about – parades, holidays, and the Metroplex sports teams.

Why does Mansfield matter to me?

The city gave me an opportunity to work when I was unemployed. I'm grateful for this and I'm proud of the fact that I work for this city. With that said, I want to do the best job I can, so the citizens can drink the water we produce here knowing it is safe and the best product we can provide.

Water Quality Frequently Asked Questions

Where does our water come from?
Mansfield is a member of the Tarrant Regional Water District along with Fort Worth, Arlington, Benbrook and Trinity River



Authority. TRWD primarily pumps water from Cedar Creek and Richland Chambers reservoirs in east Texas. The TRWD also supplies water from the Benbrook reservoir.

What causes taste and odor in my drinking water?
Hot South Texas summer weather results in a rapid algae growth in our surface water reservoirs. As the algae decay, they release taste and odor compounds. The Mansfield Water Treatment Plant replaced the anthracite coal filter media with GAC (Granular Activated Carbon) in the plant expansion of 1999. As a result, the tastes and odor nuisance was greatly reduced. However, there are times of the year when the algae growths can exceed the GAC's ability to remove the tastes and odors completely. In as much as the problem of taste and odor may be apparent in the water, the water is safe to drink.

Is my water safer with water purification devices?
Water from the City of Mansfield is safe to drink. We recognize that it is your personal choice to purchase water purification devices. They have been known to cause problems in the quality of drinking water due to the lack of proper filter replacement. These devices are not tested or regulated by the state or federal government.

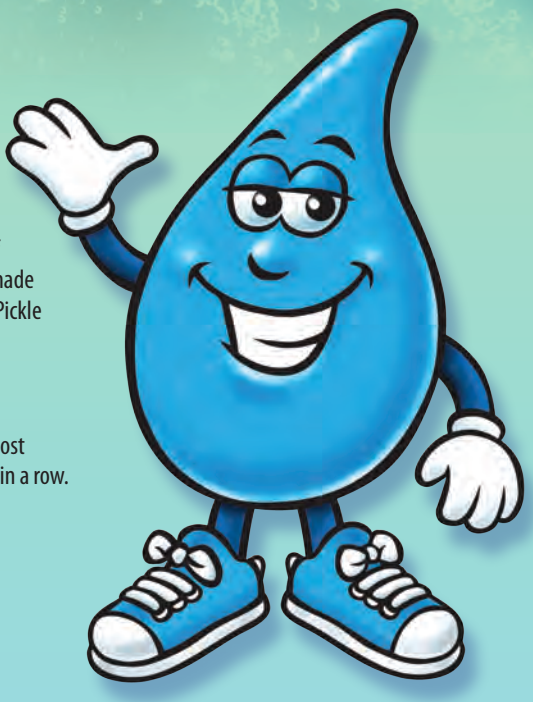
Do we have hard water?
Hard water is defined by the amount of calcium and magnesium present in the water. Hard water has a relatively high level as compared to soft water which has a low level.
Actually our water is not classified as hard or soft. It is medium (hard) and normally has a calcium carbonate hardness content ranging between 90 to 120 mg/l, or in other terms about 5 to 7 grains of hardness.

Why does my water seem cloudy?
Water that is cloudy is often the result of air in the water. To verify the cloudy water is caused by air, fill a clear glass with water from your faucet. Watch the glass closely. If the glass gets clear from the bottom to the top after a few minutes then there is air in the water. While the quality of the water is not affected by presence of air, it could be indicative of a problem in the distribution system. Excessive air in your water should be reported to the Water Department by calling (817) 473-8411 or (817) 477-2248.

What is causing the staining of my plumbing fixtures?
Iron and manganese can cause a brownish orange staining on plumbing fixtures. The level of iron and manganese in our raw water is enough to cause staining problems. Since December of 2003 Mansfield has been using Chlorine Dioxide to reduce iron and manganese.

Up Close and Personal with H2Owen

He's front and center promoting the City of Mansfield's Utility Department and making sure residents know everything there is to know about our water. But just who is H2Owen? We sat down with the city's favorite drop of water for a little Q&A to learn more about what makes him drip.



Where were you born and raised?

I was born in Cedar Creek Lake and moved to Mansfield where I have lived ever since.

Where do you work?

I have been employed with the City of Mansfield since March 2012 where I made my first appearance at the Mansfield Pickle Parade!

Have you won any awards?

I have been named the City's MVW- Most Valuable Water- for the fourth month in a row.

Who are your parents?

My mom's name is Hydrogen and my dad's name is Oxygen.

What is your favorite food?

Mmmm! WaterBurger

Where do you spend your free time?

I love to walk along side Walnut Creek and hang out at Hawaiian Falls.

Where are your favorite places to visit in Mansfield?

I like to visit Mansfield's Water Treatment Plant regularly because they "treat" me so well!

What are your favorite movies?

The Waterboy and Finding Nemo

What are your favorite bands?

The Beach Boys and Creedence Clearwater Revival

What are your favorite songs?

"Raindrops Keep Falling on my Head" and "Singin' in the Rain"

What is your favorite sport?

I love to swim

Upcoming water conservation classes and dates

Saturday, July 28
"Get Irrigated, Not Irritated"
Lawn Irrigation & Water
Conservation Workshop
8 a.m. - noon @ City Hall's Great Lawn,
1200 E. Broad St.
Cookout & refreshments are provided
Register by July 25th. Email
arianne.shipley@mansfield-tx.gov

Thursday, August 23
Backflow Prevention Device Class
6 - 8 p.m. @ Water Treatment Plant,
707 Pleasant Ridge Court
Register by emailing
arianne.shipley@mansfield-tx.gov

Thursday, September 20
Irrigation Controller Class
6 - 8 p.m. @ Water Treatment Plant,
707 Pleasant Ridge Court
Register by emailing
arianne.shipley@mansfield-tx.gov

Thursdays, October 4, 11, 18, 25
Texas SmartScape Classes
7 – 9 p.m. @ Mansfield Activities Center,
106 S. Wisteria St.
Register at the MAC, (817) 453-5420

Other classes to be scheduled:

Rain Barrel Building Class
D-I-Y Lawn Irrigation Valve Repairs

All classes and workshop are free to Mansfield residents. Please feel free to bring your children as there will be water conservation activities and giveaways provided! Door prizes given out to the first 20 households that register.

The Utilities Department hosts several classes for Mansfield residents throughout the year. Please visit www.mansfield-tx.gov to find more information about upcoming classes or contact (817) 477-2248 to schedule a class in your own neighborhood.

"The Wonder of Water" Poster and Video Contest

The Utilities Department wants your thoughts on water!

"The Wonder of Water" Poster and Video Contest is looking for creative and talented young people in Mansfield to learn more about our city's water and efforts to conserve this natural resource, and then use that knowledge to create a poster or video with the theme of "The Wonder of Water."

The poster contest is open to Mansfield students kindergarten through grade six. Posters should be on 12-inch by 18-inch paper.

The video contest is open to Mansfield students grades seven to 12. Video must be no longer than one minute in length.

Winning entries will have their picture and video displayed next summer at the Mansfield Activities Center. Visit www.mansfield-tx.gov for contest rules and educational information.

All entries must be submitted by March 31, 2013.

Note to Mansfield Residents

The City of Mansfield Water Utilities would like to update the contact information for all neighborhoods and apartment complexes in Mansfield. This is important so the city can spread the news about important notices or upcoming classes and events for Mansfield residents. If you have a neighborhood leader, Homeowner's Association, or a good contact person in your neighborhood or apartment complex, please contact Arianne Shipley, arianne.shipley@mansfield-tx.gov.

Say NO to F.O.G.! and protect our water system

Fats, Oils and Grease, otherwise known as F.O.G., comes from meat fats in food scraps, cooking oil, shortening, lard, butter and margarine, gravy and food products such as mayonnaise, salad dressings and sour cream.

F.O.G. poured down kitchen drains accumulates inside sewer pipes. As the F.O.G. builds up, it restricts the flow in the pipe and can cause untreated wastewater to back up into homes and businesses, resulting in high costs for cleanup and restoration.

Manholes can overflow into parks, yards, streets, and storm drains, allowing F.O.G. to contaminate local waters, including drinking water. Exposure to untreated wastewater is a public-health hazard.

F.O.G. discharged into septic systems and drain fields can cause malfunctions, resulting in more frequent tank pump-outs and other expenses.

You can help reduce these backups by doing the following:

DO- Remove F.O.G. from dishes, pans, fryers, and griddles. Cool first before you skim, scrape and wipe off excess F.O.G.

DO- Put F.O.G. in a tightly covered container

DO- Scrape food scraps from dishes into trash cans and garbage bags and dispose properly. Avoid using your garbage disposal. Composting is another alternative.

DO- Prewash dishes and pans with cold water before putting them in the dishwasher

The City of Mansfield has a free year-round collection for F.O.G. Please call (817) 276-4297 for more details and to set up a drop-off appointment.

Come by and visit your water

The Bud Ervin Water Treatment Plant is where it all happens when it comes to water in Mansfield. To schedule a free tour for your students or class, call (817) 477-2248.

The Bud Ervin Water Treatment Plant:

- Currently provides up to 45.5 million gallons of water per day
- Is planned to provide a future capacity of approximately 61 million gallons per day
- Treatment is fully automated and can be monitored and controlled by SCADA software
- Utilizes the latest proven technologies including pressurized membrane filtration, advanced UV oxidation and on-site sodium hypchlorite generation
- Employs a multiple barrier approach regarding disinfection
- Is supplied with raw water by TRWD which includes Richland Chambers, Cedar Creek and Benbrook Reservoirs
- Is a regional water supplier

Easy tips to protect and conserve your water

1. Learn at a free workshop - Increase your water conservation IQ with a variety of free two-hour classes taught by local experts in topics like lawn irrigation, composting, lawn care 101 and rain water harvesting.

2. Bring your own water bottle - Pick up a free Mansfield water bottle. It costs much less to refill your own water bottle from the faucet than to continuously purchase bottled water. Americans purchase 29 billion bottles of water every year and only 13% of those end up being recycled!

3. Build a rain barrel - Learn how to build your own rain barrel and capture rainwater for your gardens. Free classes are available throughout the year. Visit www.mansfield-tx.gov for more information.

4. Go Native-Texas SmartScape classes - Learn what plants require less water and maintenance and are native to our area. Classes are every March and October.

5. Clean up after your pet - DOO the Right Thing! Always clean up after your pet. Pet waste contains bacteria that washes into waterways and harms our water quality.

6. Attend HHW Collections - It's important to properly dispose of all household hazardous waste (pesticides, fertilizers, paint, oil, etc.) as they can be harmful to the environment and humans. HHW Collections are held throughout the year.

7. Tour the Water Treatment Plant - Ever wonder where your water comes from? Schedule a tour of the Bud Ervin Water Treatment Plant to find out. All ages and grade levels are welcome.

8. Volunteer - There are many opportunities to help Keep Mansfield Beautiful! Visit www.keepmansfieldbeautiful.com to learn how to become a Keep Mansfield Beautiful Honorary Member.

9. Enjoy your creeks - The Walnut Creek Linear Park trail system is a great way to enjoy Mansfield's beautiful community. Help us Keep Mansfield Beautiful by not littering and pick up any trash you see.

10. Only rain down the storm drain - Avoid pouring or sweeping anything into storm drains. These drains run straight to the creeks and lakes.

11. Trade in the old - Install water-efficient toilets, faucets and showerheads. They use less water and still work as well or better than conventional models.

12. Schedule a free sprinkler check-up - Walk your sprinkler system with the city's irrigation specialist to learn how to make minor repairs and make your sprinkler system run efficiently.

City of Mansfield
Municipal Water System
1200 E. Broad St.
Mansfield, TX 76063

POSTAL CUSTOMER

Important information about the quality of your drinking water .

En Español: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida al Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 473-8411.

Water Quality Questions: (817) 477-2248
Billing Information: (817) 276-4200
www.mansfield-tx.gov